
one hundred and twenty again, at the repealers. The latter have clearly made a fine piece of work with the admirable position which they held last year, when they had it in their power to make just such terms as they pleased with the whigs, but seem to have been none at all, but helped them without condition. No one attires the stupid, who have been served in the proper possible manner. It is a fact that, though the rummies have all they could to aid the whigs, the majority has increased in the last year, and the whigs have lost their whig power in that body. In 1853 the whigs and the House by a majority of ten (10), and the law was supported by seventy seven majority. In 1854, they have upwards of eight hundred majority in law is sustained by one hundred and three majority. The rummies are certainly a "precious sort," though it is thought to be

...in their political ideas. They are now seeking to confront themselves with the idea that the new secular clause of the law is to be declared unconstitutional, and so the sting is to be taken out of it; as if the legislature, with such an anti-rum majority as has just been there shown could not put anything there that should be to that which now exists what the secularism of Rehoboth were to the scourges of Solomon. Unless the rum men should take refuge with the "novelties," I do not see what is to become of them, and the new party know too much to wish to identify them-

There is a good deal of feeling among those of our traders and business men about the proposed large increase of railway fares, to take effect on the first of April. Under the present tariff system thousands of people who drew their means of livelihood from the soil, or who lived in the country, and this has made most of our railroads pay, while otherwise three-fourths of them could not have ranked much higher as property than the Vermont and Massachusetts Company. It is said that a rise of twenty-five per cent is to be made on the first of next month, which will be followed by still enter appreciations of rates, until the benefits of the

and that the system shall be confined to persons or the class that least need it—the rich. Persons in Boston are interested in the matter, because the high business rates must occur that of rent, already at a high figure, is a hard matter to live in decent style. A moderate increase of rates, or even quite a large one, if gradually made, would not be much objected to, perhaps; but this *ad valorem* mode of doing business is not at all approved of, and will cause a great deal of bad feeling. It is supposed that the chances of the Hoosac Tunnel loan project going through the Legislature will be affected by

The proposed large increase of fares; for while the people of Massachusetts are asked to loan their credit, at great risk, to the benefit of the roads out of the State, the chief benefit given for the increase of fares is to enable the low rates of passenger and freight that come down over roads that are in other parts of New England, it is certainly a cool piece of business to ask of us that we should pay for our own travel and that of the "rest of mankind." However, there is much to be said on both sides.

The House and Senate have had another quarrel on the question of amending the constitution. The Senate passed a bill giving to the Legislature the right to say how many Representatives there shall be.

The House refused to concur, and there the matter stands. There is a good deal of angry feeling being caused by this disagreement, as some leading whigs had been expected to do with more grace. Under the circumstances the committee have agreed on a plan of representation. The rate is to be divided into four electoral districts, and each of these districts, beside electing one Senator, will send one member to the House. The whigs, therefore, will consist of two hundred and forty members, while the proposed plan be accepted. Politics, however, are getting into such a snarl that there is no saying what may be the result.

The Salem papers assert that Mr. Newcomb has positively declined to accept the Mayoralty of that place. He will give the "know nothings" an opportunity to demonstrate their power in the city of WILMINGTON.

ALBION.

Men and Gospel on the Nebraska Question. The clergymen of New England, it is stated, to the number of upwards of three thousand, have signed a solemn protest against the "rightful God, and the true essence," against the Kansas Nebraska Bill. The petition, signed by more than 100,000 persons, is now being circulated over two hundred feet long, left Boston for Washington on the 11th inst., in charge of the Rev. Mr. Dexter.

The Cumberland (Md.) *Miners' Journal* (whig), in speaking of the course of the Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, in voting against the Nebraska bill, says:—We cannot comprehend how any Southern man could pursue such a course. We regard it as fatal to Mr. Bell's aspirations for higher political advancement. We think the on Edward Everett has made the same mistake. In fact, the whigs must look out for some other political candidate in two years from now, to have succeeded against the Nebraska bill will be an unpardonable error.

It will be more weight than any candidate for the presidency can carry.

The Montpelier (Vt.) *Patriot*, speaking of the anti-Nebraska meeting at that place, says that they call some of the names of the friends of the Democrats, and that they never authorized his name to be used, and took no part in the meeting. The other, and the only Democrat whose name appears in the proceedings, did not even attend the meeting. The friends of the Nebraska bill, the Democrats into the arrangement is a failure. We even condemn the whole affair of no consideration, any way. The Democrats had nothing to do with it.

The New Orleans *Crescent*, (whig) treats the Nebraska question very lightly. It says:—Suppose the North carry the point, what will it get? What nature has already shown them, and the South will be satisfied to be a free State. Suppose the South prevail, what will they get? The barren privilege of opening, to a few slaveholders, the door to their slaves, slaves will be set free as soon as it shall rise into a State.

At an anti-Nebraska meeting held in Madison, Ind., on

the 15th inst., Mr. Bright, brother of the Senator, made a stirring appeal, according to the Madison Courier, pro-
claiming that "the nation must be saved by the use of
force." He commenced by lamenting the existence of
slavery, denounced it as a "blighting curse," as a "great
national sin," and religious evil; and he prayed—almost
in tears—he shut his eyes and raised his face to the ceiling
of the room, and said—"I would there was no such thing
slavery."

The Montpelier (Vt.) Patriot says some of the whig
party are saying that Henry Hubbard, of New Hamp-
shire, is "waving" on the Nebraska question. The Hon.
Colonel Hubbard's "waving" on any question is sim-
ply ridiculous. There is no firmer and "unwavering"
founder and defender of the Union than Henry Hub-
bard. He has never wavered a moment in his support
of the contrary now little of the man they talk about.

The free rollers of Vermont have fallen suddenly in love
with the Missouri compromise act, alleging that it was
passed in accordance with the requirements of "our
liberty-loving people." The Vermonters are not con-
sidered as having assented at their State Convention, held in Montpelier, on
the 2d inst. —

Whereas it is proposed to abrogate the provision made
in the act of the 2d of March, 1845, in relation to the

Resolved, That we, freemen of Vermont, in State Convention assembled, do most solemnly protest against such an abrogation—in the name of freedom, of patriotism, and of the sacred requirements of our holy religion.

We protest against it as treason to the cause of human rights, and as a violation of the solemn obligations of government, which was pledged to the people "forever," by the terms of the act of 1820, and as intended to extend the unrighteous and abominable system of American slavery over every territory, which has been sacredly dedicated to freedom.

We protest against it as an act which will destroy the confidence of the people in the integrity of their government, and the responsibility of their representatives, and endanger the perpetuity of the Union.

We protest against it, as an act against right—without

Resolved, That in the readiness of the South to absorb themselves from all obligation imposed upon them by the Government, and to pursue their course, as they see fit, the South, unwillingly acceded to by the North, and by men of all sections looked upon as an enactment possessing a sanctity second only to that of the constitution, the Government, in the name of binding force upon the people, has established that too much reliance has been placed upon the honor and "divine" good faith of the South, and that the Government will not then the free North will be disposed to listen rather to the dictates of justice than of slavery—and give heed to the dictates of mercy, rather than implicitly obey the imperious commands of anarchy.

Resolved, That in the contest that seems approaching, we will know no party but our country; and that if our southern brethren are determined to rise up to that antagonism, let beyond which is no return, we will not follow them, but we will stand by them, until they may learn that slavery, if not freed, will be "crushed out."

Williamstown City News.
DEADLY DUEL AT THE HOTEL WEAVER.—A family fight occurred yesterday morning about two o'clock, at a house in South Fourth street, between a man named James O'Grady and his wife, and the crisis of murder induced County Officer O'Grady, who, being called to look in, with a view of regulating affairs, O'Grady, posed to interference in family affairs, ordered the officer out, and, on his refusal, seized a hatchet and made desperate blows at the officer, which he avoided. The desperate nature of some other officers, he accused was caused to the cells to await examination.

ROBBERY OF A WATCH.—Between three and four o'clock yesterday morning, William Gleason, keeper of a porter house in First street, had his pocket picked of a valuable watch, which he had with him when he went to the bottom

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—On Saturday evening last, Officer Guichard, of the First ward, recovered on a search warrant a quantity of wearing apparel, silver ware, furniture, etc., valued at \$160, at the residence of a female tenant, named Mary, the wife of the occupants of the house. A colored woman, named Jane Weir, and her son, were arrested on a charge of having stolen the property. It is known by James Law, at present in California, and who was arrested in the house adjoining that occupied by the accused parties.